

Fig. 288.—Various uses of Leyden jar.

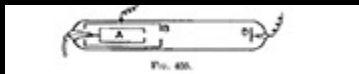


Fig. 289.

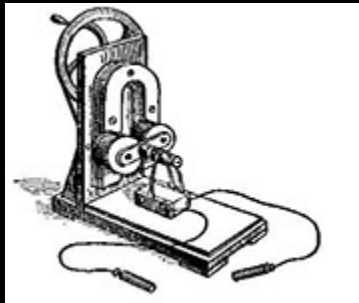
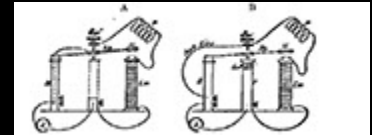
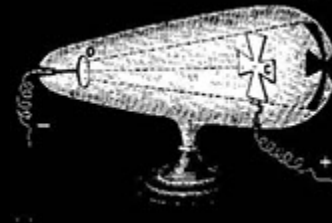
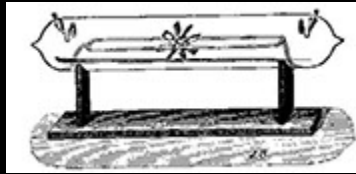


Fig. 294.—Electric contact mechanism, having protective shield with openings of red glass.

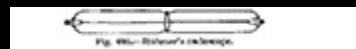


Fig. 295.—Richard's cylinder.

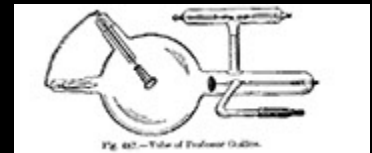


Fig. 296.—Use of Professor Galvani.

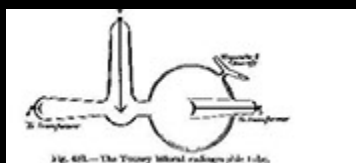
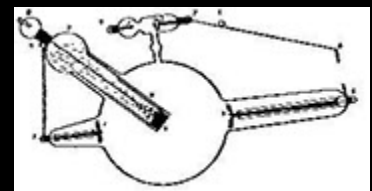
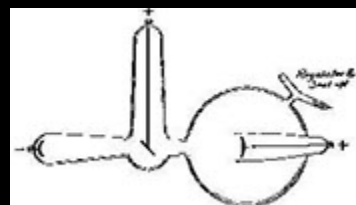
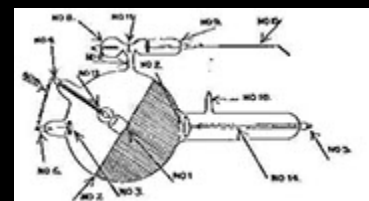
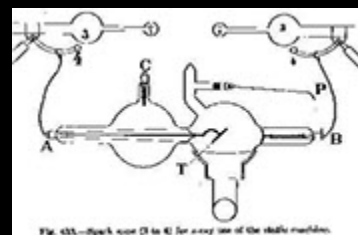
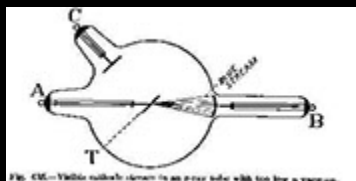
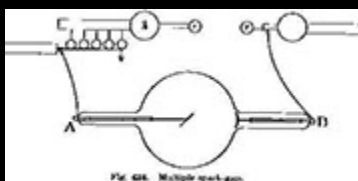
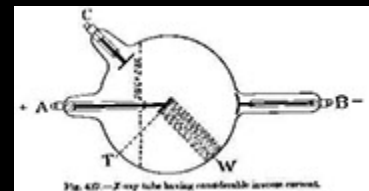
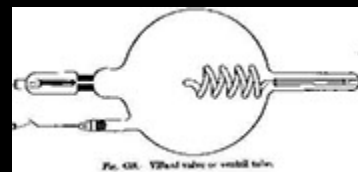
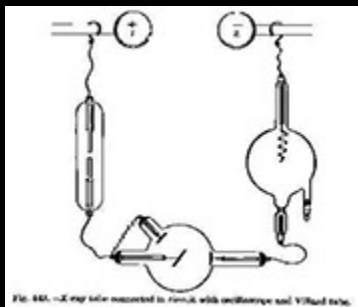
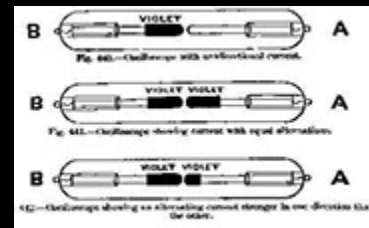
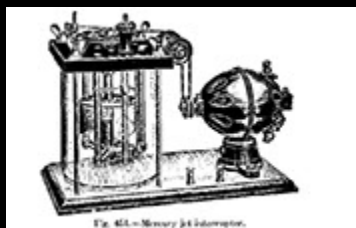
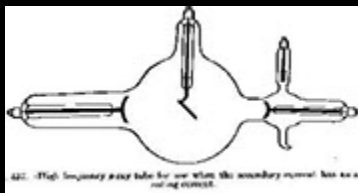
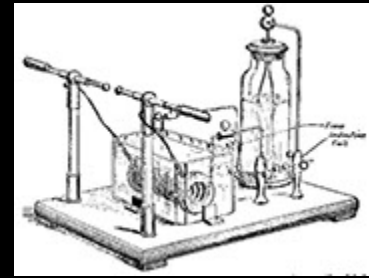
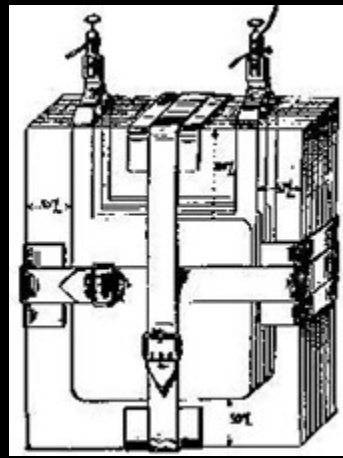
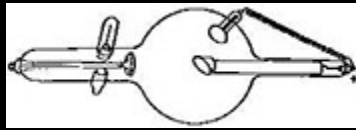


Fig. 298.—The Young's lateral cylinder (side view).





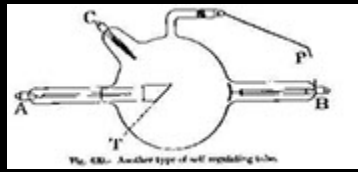


Fig. 436. Another type of self-regulating tube.

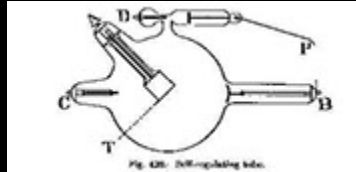


Fig. 437. Self-regulating tube.

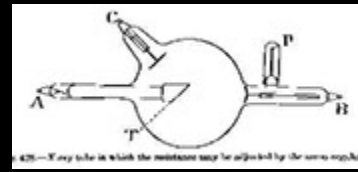


Fig. 438. X-ray tube in which the resistance may be adjusted by the screw regulator.

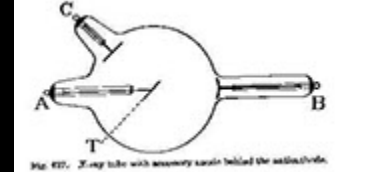


Fig. 439. X-ray tube with asymmetry screw behind the anode/cathode.

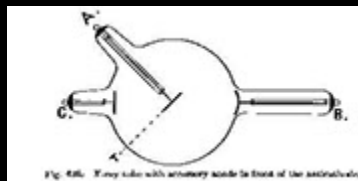


Fig. 440. X-ray tube with asymmetry screw in front of the anode/cathode.

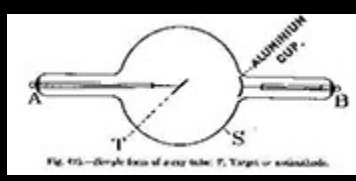


Fig. 441. Graph face of a ray tube. T, Target or anode/cathode.

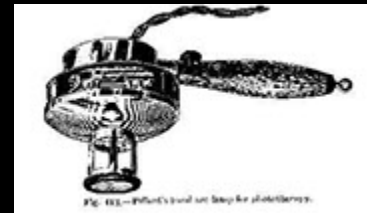
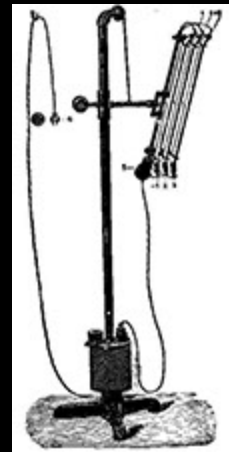


Fig. 443. Effect's hand set lamp for phototherapy.

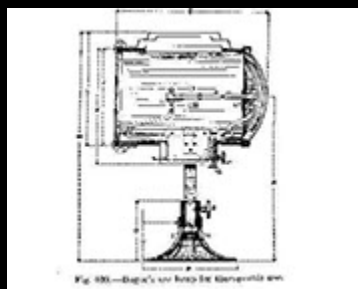


Fig. 444. Effect's hand set lamp for phototherapy.



Fig. 446. Effect's hand set lamp for phototherapy.

